B Class

Karnatak

Copied from

1947

File No. R126 part II

RH & RC DEPARTMENT 45(2) Rev(1) at 15/2/51

EKS Dcp No 3 57

D BRANCH

Subject:—

PTE

Budget Estimates (Expenditure on refugees)

Previous hls in File No. R126 part I ex 1949

Subsequent "

B' Dept 27/3/57

File No.

Ltd. Secd. Slip 31 A

B Class

Karnatak

G. R., G. D., No. 2408, dated 22-6-22.]

Correspondence

DOCKET SHEET

Subject :—

File No._____

_____DEPT.

_____BRANCH.

References :—

Date.	To whom sent.	Notes and instructions.

Press
Karachi.

Printing and Stationery Deptt.
No. A.B./35 of 1949/50.
Bombay: 5th April, 1949.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Relief and Rehabilitation Department,
Bombay.

Sub:- Nine monthly revised estimates
Experditure on refugees.

Sir,

With reference toGovt. Express Letter, R. and R. Deptt; No. R. 126-A, dated 1st February 1949, I have the honour to state that for the first nine months of the financial year 1948-49 this deptt. incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5.048¼- on refugees.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
Superintendent,
Govt. Printing & Stationery, Bombay.

hs. 27/4.

Printing and Stationery Deptt.
No. A.P./237 of 1949/50.
BOMBAY: 18th April,, 1949.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Relief and Rehabilitation Deptt.,
Secretariat, BOMBAY.

Sub:- Expenditure on refugees.

Ref:- G.I.,R. & R. Deptt. No. R. 126/8235-A
dated 13-4-1949

Sir,

Government letter, No. R. & R. Deptt. No. R-126-A dated 1-2-1949 was received in this office on the 7th February, 1949 under Government -- endorsement, H.&.L.G. Deptt. No. P. 322/4333-Q dated 4-2-1949. There are three Government Presses under me and the copies of the original letter were sent to them for submitting the information to this office immediately. The informations from the presses received a little late and hence the delay in submitting the information. In In future steps is debitable to "57-Miscellaneous-Expenditure on refugees".

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
Superintendent, Govt. Printing and Stationery, Bombay

hs.27/4.

No. D-4451/FR/48
Government of India
Ministry of Finance.

New Delhi, the 21st August, 1948,

To

All provisional Governments.

Please refer to this Ministry's letter No.D-3445/FR/48, dated the 28th July, 1948, forwarding to you a note of the J.S.F.C., regarding financial assistance to provinces. All Schemes that are sent by your Government for the approval of the Government of India, should, in thefirst instance, be scrutinised and approved by your Finance Department and their comments, if any, should be forwarded along with the scheme. After the scheme has been approved in principles by the Government of India, expenditure on various items of the scheme should be incurred only when specific sanction has been accorded by your Finance Department after it has been examined in details from every point of view.

Sd/-
(K. Chanda)
Dy. Secy. to the Government of India.

No. 4451/FR/48 dated the 21st August 1948

Copy to all Accountant Generals and Controllers for information and necessary action. A copy of the note of J.S.F.C. is also enclosed.

By order etc.,
Sd/-
Deputy Secretary

N.C.D.

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance's letter dt. 28.7.48 quoted in the present letter has not been received. It may possibly have been received in the F.D. Asst Department may be requested u.o. in the first instance to state whether it is received the letter and if so, what action it has taken thereon.

Sd/-

Finance Deptt.

Govt. of India's letter dt. 28.7.48 mentioned at 'A' overleaf was transferred to the C. A. D. note under the deptt. No. 394/3

No. 6941/38/31393 dt. 28.7.48 This may be returned to the R.C.D. with the above informatinn,

Id/-.

R.C.D.

Submitted with reference to o.n. dt. 31. 8. 48.

2. In view of the F.D. note the R. &. R.D. may be requested u.o. to state what action it has taken on the Government of India's letter under reference and also to spare a copy of the same to enable R.C.D. to take action on the present communication.

Id/-

u.o.r. to R. & R.D.

Id/-.

Ministry of Finance (Relief and Rehabilitation Div)

Note on Financial Assistance to Provinces.

Broadly speaking, the expenditure on refugees falls under two heads: (i) Relief and (ii) Rehabilitation.

Relief involves provision of food, clothing, accommodation, sanitation, medical treatment, administration of camps etc. For food and clothing, the Government of India have laid down certain scales which have been circulated to all provinces. Accommodation is provided in tents or temporary structures or such vacant buildings as are available for the purpose.

2. Expenditure on relief measures is a final charge. While the Govt. of India trust that Provinces will also be able to contribute; whatever they can from their own resources, and also to exploit public and private resources to the maximum extent, they will be prepared to meet from the balance of expenditure provided the Provincial Government ensure that satisfactory accounts are maintained and audited and the scales of relief, etc., are generally in conformity with those laid down by the Government of India. The Provinces should submit schemes to the Government of India for their prior general approval but in cases of urgency where this is not practicable the schemes should be forwarded as soon as practicable. In all events, in view of the immediate necessity of giving relief measures on the assurance that such financial assistances as is justified would be forthcoming from the Central Government. Separate accounts of cash and stores, including accounts of receipts from sources, are required to be maintained and should be audited by provincial Accounts-General both locally and centrally. Accountants-General should be consulted as regards the procedure for the maintenance of all necessary accounts of cash and stores and their instructions should be duly observed.

3. Rehabilitation is a long-term programme and it has to borne in mind that permanent rehabilitation of refugees cannot be severed from various reconstruction and development schemes which provinces have under consideration. In fact the rehabilitation should, as far as possible, form an integral part of such schemes. As is well known the Government of India have all promised generous assistance to the Provinces by schemes to be both economical and administratively convenient. It is also to be realised that the refugees settling in Provinces will, in course of time, add to the economic prosperity of the Province concerned, and it is in the Province's own interest to give them the utmost assistance. In so far as new schemes, which are not already part of development programmes, may be formulated, solely for rehabilitation purpose, the Government of India will consider any proposals for financial assistance for rehabilitation which are supported by detailed schemes.

4. Rehabilitation involves permanent resettlement of refugees. Some of them will be no doubt be able to secure employment either in Government Department or in Private business, industry or commercial institutions. Their problem is simplified as no further expenditure is necessary in their case.

Arrangements may have to be made either in camps or other institutions for the training of refugees in various arts or crafts and for imparting technical education to them. There may be cases where free grants to destitute refugees may be given in special circumstances.

A large number of refugees may desire to start their own business

or industry and others may have to be resettled on land. The best form of assistance in their case would be a loan. The Govt. of India have already sanctioned the following schemes for various purpose.

(a) To students and/or trainees for obtaining their studies and/e trafning in a recognised institution or college.

(b) Petty loans to urban ref gees upto a maximum of Rs.5,000 for the purchase of tools, trading equipment, stock-in-trade, raw materials, etc.etc.

(c) Loans to rural population for resettling on land, These loans are intended to cover expenses on bullocks, agricultural implements, foodder, building or repairing houses etc, etc, Those loans are to be given under the normal rules for the grant of Taccavi Loans for which Acts are already in force in provinces.

(d) Loans to doctors (including dentists, radiologists,etc,) and legal practitioners upto Rs. 3,000/- for rehabilitating themselv

Where provinces are unable to finance such loans from their own resources the Central Government are prepared to make ways and means advances on such terms and conditions are also prepared. upon. In addition, the Government of India are also prepared toshare bona fide losses which may be incurred by Provinces on loans which become irrecoverable. It is however, recognised that there may be ther items relating to rehabilitation schemes the expenditure on which cannot be met by the Provinces from their own resources, and they may require financial assistance from the Government of India either in the form of ways and Means advances or grants. In all such cases, Provinces should submitdetails of schemes for prior acceptance of the Government of India indicating the extent of financial assistance required. Separate accounts should be maintained by Provinces of all expenditure on rehabilitation and these should be audited by the ProvincialAccountants General.

In addition to the Schemes for the grant of loans to refugees directly from Government funds, attention of the Provinces is also invited to two acts recently passed by the Constituent Assembly (Legislative). One the rehabilitation Finance Administration Act Provides for the grant of loans exceeding Rs- 5,000 and upto Rs. 1,00,000 to refugee settling in Provinces for business and indus The other Industrial Finance Cooporation Act-enters for the grant of beggar loans for large scale industry. The Provinces should consider what else can be made of the provisions of these Acts in their Rehabilitation schemes.

5. The following further suggestions are offered for consideration.

(a) The food problem in India is of permanent urgency and if only we can increase our production substantially it will not only save imports from foreign countries (which are a serious drain on our foreign exchange resources) but will also ease the general economic position of the entire Indian Union all round.

It is understood that there are large tracts of cultivable land which are lying fallow and particular attention may be paid to bringing larger areas under cultivation. Where possible co-operat farming should be encouraged. Irrigation schemes can be linked linked up with "Grow more food" plans.

(b) Schemes for increasing general literacy in a Province could be integrated with the measures for the education of refugee students, and relief of educated classes who can be employed as teachers.

(c) Existing townships should be expanded where possible and new towns developed at suitable sites and be linked with

schemes for developing cottage industries, crops, etc. Some of the big refugees camps could also be developed into townships.

(d) All post-war reconstruction and development schemes should be reviewed and revised, if necessary, with a view to absorbing as many refugees as possible.

(e) In view of the fact that there are a large number of refugees belonging to various professions who are in need of employment, the Provinces could reserve a certain percentage of vacancies for them.

(f) Schools for refugees need not, and should not be held up for want of buildings on the scale normally adopted, but temporary and cheap shelters and, where suitable, even open air classes should be arranged.

Sd/- [illegible]
30.7.43.

hn. 7/8.